

# A Rand DIANTATION



Willett & Gray's Final Estimates Show About Three Million Tons Harvested

Sugar Is Rapidly Disappearing Under World's Increasing Consumption

Sales of raw sugar at New York during the week ending October 11 were 238,000 bags Cuba and Porto Rico, October and November delivery; 650 tons Perus, in port; and 7000 tons Philippines due the middle of November. Willett & Gray reported stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 370,0013 tons, against 441,992 tons last week and 506,507 tons last year, a de-crease of 136,494 tons from last year. Following the episode of the German submarine off Nantucket there came a

feeling of much uncertainty as to continuance of regular supplies of sugar in the immediate future, even with the additional expense of war insurance, etc. Operators and refiners particiin this influence, and the latter on Monday and Tuesday secured all su-

American on private terms.

Louisiana advices report that planters have made application up to Octo. share: ber 7, final date allowed, to participate in the offer of the American to purchase 50,000 tons of the Louisians crop, to the extent of 54,000 tons. This will ENGLAND'S FARMERS necessitate the committee in charge to pro rate the quantity to be delivered, as 50,000 tons is the maximum quantity neceptable under the offer.

Louisiana Sales

Besides this 54,000 tons offered, which were in accordance with the details of the American's offer, there were 40,000 tons additional submitted which had to be refused by the allotment committee because the proposits included terms and specifications inconsistent to the American's offer. The allotment committee had full power to decide the matter of pro-rating. The price is determined by a ten-day average of the New York market quota-tion, day of arrival at New Orleans, and the shipment is distributed from November to January.

The Celonial Sugar Company have offered to refine Louisiana raws for any planter who desires them to do so, at a toll basis of le per pound to cover cost toll basis of le per pound to cover cost of refining. About 100,000 bags have been contracted for on these terms. The Wm. Henderson refinery also purchased some 40,000 bags Louisianas upon similar terms to the American contract. Cuba Crop Pau

The last Central working, the "Santa Lucia," has finished grinding and the harvesting of the 1915-16 Cuba crop is now over. The dates of finishing of the Cuba crops for the last few

are:		ir see Be	urgan
1915-16	October	9,	1916
1914-15	 November	8,	
1913-14	 September	18,	1914
1912-13	 October	22,	1913
2.0.12	October	23,	1912

According to a special cable received by us from Messrs. Guma-Meier, the final outturn of the 1915-16 Cuba crop was 3,007,615 tons, against 2,592,667 tons for preceding crop., On October 21, 1915, we estimated this crop at 3,000,000 tons, and which estimate we maintained throughout unchanged. The final result, so close to our estimate. CUBAN PLANTATIONS proves the excellence of our sources of information,

Good Quess

This is the second Cuba crop that we have estimated almost exactly. On October 22, 1914, we stated that indications pointed to a Cubs crop for 1914-15 of 2,600 600 tons, and which estimate we also maintained throughout the sea-

ports for the week are 38,187 tons, which is maderate considering the amount of sales consummated during the last two weeks. Distributions of exports are: 27,209 tons to U. S. Atlantic ports, 5535 tons to New Orleans and by many familiar with the situation. 5443 tons to Europe. Stock in the Island is 259,788 tons. Production to Septembet 30 is 2 978,855 tons, against 2,532,978 tons last year. Visible production to October 7 is 2,979.688 tons.

ports experts for the month of September of 11,000 tons to the U. S. Atlantic ports, 1000 ton to San Francisco, 5600 tons to the U. K. and 14,400 tons to Asiatic ports, In September last year 3250 tons were shipped to the U. K. and 1310 in 1914. Total exports to America to date are 114,000 tons, reminst \$4,000 tons last year, while to all countries the figures are 291 000 tons exported against 189,000 tons. The afloats to the East coast United States are 15,000 tons.

that there is a chance of a further slight increase in the estimate.

Refined Sales Pair The demand for refined has been fairgood for new business. Delays in pment continue to show no improvement, but continue in most cases from e to two weeks

The export demand was rather limthe this week and quotations are about unchanged, 6.05e net tuesh being More Than Eight Hundred Shares Prinsen-Geerlig's Collections of a the present usking price for five gran Snapped Up At That Price Life-time Go Into Dutch

United States Beet Crop

Based on government weather reports and notes from the press to October 10, 1916:

Temperatures are lower over the beet sections, and have reached the freezing point in Montana and Wyoming. Killing frosts are also reported from western Nebraska and Colorado. Weather has been generally fair, with exception of showers in southern California.

Beet slicing is getting well under way. Most of the factories in Ohio, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming are now working. Decatur, Indiana and Riverdale, Illinois, also expected to start up during the past week. The campaign at the Visalia, California, factory is reported to have ended after a run of twelve weeks. Spheres of Influence

Differences between the Amalga-mated Sugar Company and the Utahmated Sugar Company and the UtahIdaho Sugar Company over territory
rights are understood to have been settled, according to the advices received
here from Salt Lake City. The settlement was brought about, it is said,
through the retirement of the Eccles
interests from the Utah-Idaho and the
resignation of C. W. Nibley from the
Amalgamented.

on Monday and Tuesday secured all sugars obtainable at the current quotation.

An interesting feature occurring during the week was the resale of a cargo of Hawaiians by Pennsylvania to the mated Sugar Company on September 30 declared a dividend of \$3.00 per

One reason that the farmers have not taken to beet culture in England the Davies plantations will not amount lies in the fact that the majority of to 100 tons all told. With the 1916 farmers do not own their lands. In countries like Belgium and France ed, and repairs made. None of their there are millions of free-holders and mills will start work on the 1917 crop they take a pride in farming even on a until about the middle of December. small scale. In France there are 4,000,-000 farmers, the great majority having their own lands.

In England the land of the people is in the hands of 35,000 families. It is generally believed that there will be an entire new adjustment of lands

# American Beet Seed

An increase of \$10,000 has been granted in the Federal Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1917 for aiding in the development and improvement of American strains of sugar beet seed. Most of this money will go to the Utah Agricultural College, at Logan, Utah, as in the past this college has taken the leading part in investigating the practicability of growing sugar beet seed for commercial purposes.

# Black Tom Loss

The sugar loss in the terrible explo-ion on Black Tom Island, New York, according to an estimate of the Na-

# LACK PREPAREDNESS

Recent Cuban correspondence from reliable sources indicates that with an some means to dispose of it. abundance of land available for plant, son unchanged, and the final result of the 1914-15 crop was 2,592,667 tons, or only 7333 tons less than our estimate.

Receipts for the week are 833 fons, against 1755 tons last year, when one Central still continued work. Total exnever been standardized as the mills are here, and many are limited in their capacity through lack of standardiza tion. The 1917 crop will not greatly exceed that of 1916, it is now believed

# Argentine Shortage

An Argentine paper is authority for the information that Argentine will Copious rains are reported throughout have a sugar shortage this year. The market needs 210,000 tons. The stock on hand June I was 26 000 tons. From oron reports it is believed that the country will be short 36,000 tons. The destined for Switzerland via Market needs 210,000 tons. The stock on hand June I was 26 000 tons. From oron reports it is believed that the country will be short 36,000 tons. The cost will increase too, coal is hard to procure, jute bags have gone up and

erhment permits the authorities to suspend the import duty on sugar whenever the sugar price exceeds 4.10 paper peace per ten kilograms, and the government also suthorized the importa-tion of 30,000 metric tons of sugar on May 31, this year, all free of duty. The decree also prohibits the exportation most violent cases of crump colic or

Snapped Up At That Price For the Stock

Olan sold down to 15 yesterday morning but after 810 shares had been snapped up at these bargain prices all offerings were withdrawn. This stock ruled strong at 151/2 yesterday after-

Hawaiian Pineapples was strong, advancing three-quarters, Ewa, Mutual Telephone and Waialua each gained an wighth; Oahu, San Carlos and Wailaku sold unchanged; and Pioneer lost half

Mineral Products selling at 1.2715 and 3750 at 1.30. Other sales were 1873 Engels Copper at 3.60; 1745 Honolulu Oil at 3.30 and 50 at 3.32%; and 2450

Theo. H. Davies & Company have 1916 sugar on the Annie Johnson from Mahukona and on the Enterprise from ARE ALL TENANTS steamer Monday from Kabului after taking a load of Hilo sugar. Both car-

"Good growing weather" is the report coming from all the Hilo, Hama-

### AUSTRALIAN CONSUMPTION EXCEEDING SUPPLY

In Australia they have been making an inquiry into three things relative to

the same.
Probably no more thorough inquity was done by a board of inquiry, says 1915-16 has amounted to 149,690 tons, the Australian Sugar Journal and that to which has to be added the importareport is now being made public. The board placed the formal sugar condition during that period of 480,884 tons sumption at 115 pounds per heads in the 57 400 the stocks at the beginning of at 114 pounds. That would mean a 388,076 tons. onsumption of 260,000 tons.

Demand is Growing The board claims that there must be on increase of 5000 tons every year so gate output of each mill taken fro

erected, adding to the output 45,000 been imported during the last two tons. For fifteen years there has been mouths, a sensible scarcity will have an annual shortage of 45,000 tons. If, however, the mills produced a surpluse the board of inquiry recommends that the Commonwealth government devises since September 1, at 180 lire per 100

Floridian Cargo Resold

A. M. Nowell, manager of the Sugar Factors' Company, reports that the en-tire cargo of the Floridian, 9425 tons, under contrast to the Pennsylvania Refinery, was resold by them to B. H. Howelf & Sons Company, who later sold it to the American Sugar Refinery Company. The vessel was unloaded at A. S. R. Company. The Floridian left 167 tons, against 334,995 and 609,072 Hawali September 9; arrived Sab tons in the two foregoing periods.

Francisco September 17; fook supplier and sailed for the East Coast Septem 234,667 tons, and France with 72,863 ber 18, and arrived off the Delaware Breakwater October 7. Her cargo was, therefore, twice sold while in transit.

seilles is reported to have been sunk in the Mediterranean, about three weeks other circumstances combine to tighten ago. It is not unlikely that they may replace the sugar in the New York market.

# IT NEVER PAILS.

Diarrhoea Remedy is all its name implies. It cures diarrhoea and dysentery in either children or adults, and the

# OLAA SELLS DOWN TO SCIENTIST'S SAMPLE Java Bugar to Europe will be larger FIFTEEN ON 'CHANGE SUGARS SACRIFICED

Life-time Go Into Dutch Sugar-bowl

Europe's Tragedy of War Thus Vividly Brought Home To Neutrals

Dr. H. C. Prinsen-Geerligs writing to the Louisiana Planter from Amsterdam under date of September 13, says that:

a point. Total sales yesterday were last of August is as follows: Weight 1324 shares.

Unlisted stocks were active, 3000 Mineral Products selling at 1.2716 and 12.89 per cent, against, respectively, 510 and 12.83 at corresponding 4750 at 1.30. Other sales were 1873 "The Dutch beet report from the dates of the foregoing year, and 474 and 12.42 of 1914. The figures are not

and 12.42 of 1914. The figures are not bright at all and there will not be much chance of improvement.

1 "The average figure for the development is put down at 55 of a scale on which 50 is "moderate," and 60 "rather good," this also bringing the expectations to a low standard. The best provinces in this respect are Friesland, Utrecht and North Holland, with South Holland, Zeeland, North Brabant and Limburg with 60, while Gelderland is only just above the note 50.

Bats His Samples

"The stock of sugar in Holland is the thing of the stock of sugar in Holland is the stock of sugar in Holland in the stock of sugar in Holland is the stock of sugar in Holland in the stock of sugar in Holland in the stock of sugar in Holland is the stock of sugar in Holland in the stock of sugar in Holl

thtally exhausted, the grocers only sell the article in half-pound packages at the time and very often are unable to Theo. H. Davies & Company have provide any. The consumers have got shipped what is practically all their to forward all the old remnants which were in their storerooms, while we ourselves are enting the samples of sugar

Mahukona and on the Enterprise from Hilo. The Annie Johnson sailed from the Big Island port last Friday and the steamer Monday from Kahrului after taking a load of Hilo sugar. Both cargoes are for Crockett and Western refineries.

The total unshipped remnants from the Davies plantations will not amount to 100 tons all told. With the 1916 induce a refinery to begin its work, we shall have to wait some time, so that, very likely, the month of October will have come before we are in possession

of new crop sugar.
As soon as this is ready, there will be sufficient for the use, as the distribution is in official hands and, wise

Germany's Worse Phote

the sugar industry: The position of the industry with regard to the possibility of over-production; the wisdom as is the case in Germany, where the of establishing additional mills, in the artificial product has been officially event, of additional mills being recom-dealt out to consumers who want to mended the most suitable localities for sweeten their coffee, tea, lemonade, etc. "According to official reports, the

Probably no more thorough inquiry magar production in France during the was ever moste by any set of men. It direct ten months of the campaign of was done by a board of inquiry says to which has to be added the importation during that period of 480,884 tons hand. One company estimated it able quantity up to ultimo June at 57,402 tons, thus bringing the dispos-

French Stocks Low "In these same months 654,887 tons nave been disposed of, viz.: 123,716 as largest annual yield was in 1913 with against 118,953 and 295,126 tons at the 25,029 tons, while the highest aggre- same date of the two preceding years respectively. These figures show clear fen-venr period and added together is ly how small in that country, too, the sugar supply has become, so that, if In 1913 two additional mills were not rather big quantities of augar have

> kilos, while the manufacturing duty has been raised at the same date from five to seventeen live per 100 kilos. Where Java Sugars Went

"Java experted in the year May-April, 1915-16, 1,175,226 tons of sugar, against 1,229,613 and 1,260,193 tons in the same period of the campaigns 1914 15 and 1913-14 respectively. In this year British India has resumed her old place as the largest recipient, which in the year before had fallen to the share of Great Britain, with 451,

tons, while 19,871 and 40,272 tons were shipped respectively to Sucz and Port Said for orders with an ultimate des tination of Western Europe. Together with the importation to Holland of 413 ons Europe received in 1915-16 no less than 368,086 tons, against 638,414 in 1914-15 and only 305 in the normal year 1913-14. Further Purchases

"Hong Kong received 181,465 tons of Java sugar, Japan 48,188, Australia 45 608, Singapore 43,989, China 18,425 and other countries, not further specified, 62,277. It is evident that the Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and larger shippings to Europe were followed by restrictions of the supply to the markets in the vicinity.

"It is reported that the British Correspondents cable an increase in triends will have to call out all the 1916-17 crop (starting in May, 1916) of 60,000 tons to 1,560,000 tons if they are going to begin to supply the for expert purposes. They also designed the experision of sugar and our good South American pain in the stomach give way to a few 250,000 tons from the running Java 1916, reports that charters could be doses of this medicine. Safe, sure at crop, which together with the already purposes. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the already will make a total of 700,000 tons from the running Java 1916, reports that charters could be dose of this medicine. Safe, sure at crop, which together with the already purposes. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the already purposes. The sale of the same of Sugar Committee has bought another the 1916 crop, so that the shippings of Boston.

"The sugar consumption in the United Kingdom is still too large secording to the desire of the authorities, who take every trouble to induce the public to decrease its use of that artiefe. The substitution of glucose for cane sugar is strongly advocated to the great astonishment of the housewives, who, up to now, and been educated to the feeling that glucose is only a bad substitute for sugar.

Formerly dealers were punished who sold wares aweetened with glucose instead of with sugar, which brought along the idea that glucose was not to be used, so that it causes great wonder that now the same authorities invite the public to make use of that formerly condemned stuff.

People Are Passive "But the war has already caused so great changes in the minds of the general public that this astonishment will pass as rapidly as many other stranger things have become common-place at

Saccharine, which formerly was strictly forbidden in Germany save on a doctor's prescription, is now handed out wholesale by the civil authorities, thereby undoing all the previous efforts to give the nation pure food; and so many other instances may be enumerated, in which the war has modified our feelings and opinions thorough.

The world must eat less augar during 1917 as well as pay more for it. Should the European war last beyond next spring's planting season, sugar will in-deed be a luxury in one year's time. Willett & Gray estimate a decrease in the world's production of raw sugar during 1916 of 1,906,626 tons.

The total for case and beets in 1916 now stands at 16,508,222 fons compared with 18 414,848 tons in 1915, and 18, 667,399 tons in 1916 over 1915, while the world's production of beet sugar has diminished 2,220,000 tons.

### SHORTAGE NOW, BUT WAIT! SAYS NATIONAL CITY BANK

"The wheat yield of the United States is not more than enough for bread and seed," says the National City Bank circular for October, "but there is a carry-over from last year which, it is calculated, will allow 150, ut, un event which would have an important influence upon world prices. The Argentine crop is coming to harvest in December. yet it is doing well. The Canadian rop is officially estimated at 168,611,

000 bushels, against 376,306,000 last year. The world's crop is short. The National City also reports the meries a cotton crop further reduced to 13,000,000 bales; but the cotton goods) industry is very prosperous. Price advances have become a regular .... without so far affecting the de-

"In Cuba there is great activity learning new lands and bringing them sugar production. The same is true n all sugar-producing countries, and it he beet sugars of Europe again come into the market prices will be lower than ever known before.

The work that is being done for griculture in this country at the presnt time gives promise of important re ults before long. The farmers are in reasing their herds, sheep-raising is ecling the stimulus of unusual profits, and there are many signs which indirte that the consumer will have an he time comes,

# No New Australian Mills

The board of inquiry in Australia ooking into the possibility of recommending the erection of new sugar mills in the commonwealth, gives as its opinion that it would be a poor busithis time. The political situation af-fecting wages and the tariff as well as the wage problem places the sugar in-

dustry in a buffeted position. With the rising coat of labor and the need of having a living wage, unless need of having a living wage, unless there is ample governmental supervision to warrant the permanency of the industry, it would not be wise to launch out. Assuming that in 1920 there would be need of widening the borders, fifteen applications for sugar mills were considered. Places were mentioned that were suitable for mill kilney and bladder irregularities. mentioned that were suitable for mill locations.

# Sugar Sold To Boston

Seven thousand tons of the 13,618on cargo shipped from here by " mexican 10" was resold by the Pennsylvania refinery to the Boston refinery, M. Novell, manager of the Sugar Factors' Company, reported yesterday. The Mexican left here July 28, arriving San Francisco August 5. Her cargo was shipped overland. This is the lot of "resold Hawaiian" mentioned in a recent number of Willett & Gray's sugar journal.

# Cuban Freights

# BAD FOR BEETS LARGEST

Prinsen-Geerligs Predicts General Their Banner Plantation Grinds Sugar Shortage Early **Next Summer** 

H. C. Prinsen-Geerligs, in his letter Phenominal Yields Bring Great ter states that 'it is considered that no less than 600,000 tons of the estimated Java crop of 1,506,000 will go to Europe, chiefly to Great Britain, but, also, to some extent to France.

"Java sugar to be expected out of the 1917 crop, the cane for which is hardly planted now, has already been sold in advance at a good price, showing that the merchants foresee still ong times of sugar scarcity.

In Holland no improvement in the weather may be reported in the last tinued and the beets make little advance.

German Beet Crop In Germany he says that the "first period of the growth took place under favorable circumstances, the root went

fertilizers, to which the present races

much good to the beets in Juns, while the rainy and cloudy weather during the months of July and August gave much disappointment. Maybe the fel-iage of the beets has profited from these circumstances, so that the look of the fields is a luxuriant one, but better than just an average crop will not be expected, and, if the weather in September and October is not very good, this level may even not be attained at all. A good economy in the sugar disribution will therefore be necess keep the country supplied, while no exportation may be allowed.

Sugar Pamine Sugar Famme

'We read in other German papers, that in Berlin sugar is so scarce that no more than 300 grammes of the article are to be distributed per capita in a half month, that is the equivalent of the sugar part year. The appropriate that is the equivalent of the sugar part year. 7.2 kilos of sugar per year. The authorities strongly recommend the use. This year's pof snecharin for domestic ends so that sixty ave central thorities strongly recommend the use of snecharin for domestic ends so that the housewives may spare still something of the allotment to preserve fruit in order to use that in the coming winter time for amearing on bread instead of butter or Jat, which will certainly be then still sourcer than they are now.

This year's production came from sixty five centrals, but twenty five or these produced less than 1000 tons of singar each. The other centrals all showed an increase over last year, except two, while in many cases the interest of the still source than they are now.

The two milks about twenty five of these production came from sixty five centrals, but twenty five of these production came from sixty five centrals, but twenty five of these produced less than 1000 tons of sixty five centrals. by the this year's results, the commit-the will certainly keep so much sugar in the country, that during next cam-paign a scarcity, as the present one, We did not see before such appeals in German papers, therefore it appears that either the need is larger there than As before or that the cansor does no more exert his power in the same measure

as formerly.

To Holland no sugar at all is to be had in many places, but the distributing committee possesses still a certain stock, which may be diverted to the suffering places and in a fortnight the new crop will be starting, which is sure to yield much more than the country needs itself, that, at any rate, Helland will have sugar enough for her wants in the compaign 1916-17 when the distributing authorities will have gained fore experience than in the first year their office."

# Sugar Factors Estimate

A. M. Nowell, manager of the Sugar 'actors' Company, announces his first stimate of 1917 crop shipments at 25,000 tons. This is 50,000 tons more an was forwarded this year, but is 0,000 tons less than shipments by the company in 1915. On the basis of per-centages the 1917 crop, all told, will somewhere between 630,000 635,000 tons.

# Java Crop More

A special cable received by Willett & Gray October 6 from Batavia announced an increase in the estimate of 60,000 tons, the May estimate having been 1,500,000 tons. There is a chance of a further small tocrease,

# **GOING IT TOO HARD**

People live so fast nowadays that

and help the kidneys if you would avoid dropsy, gravel or fatal Bright's disease. To rest the kidneys, shun everwork, worry, into hours, overeating, and strong drinks. Rest more, sleep more and get some outdoor exercise. Walk-

kidney and bladder irregularities. Rest

ing is good. To help the kidneys, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They act quickly. They are harmless and do lasting good. Thousands vouch for

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Eidney Pills and take no other. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and store keepers at 50c, a box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by Hollister Drng Co., or Benson, Smith A Co., agents for the Hawalian Leisads.

More Cane Than Any Mill Here

# Wealth To Our West Indian Possession

The Porto Riean correspondent of the Louisiana Planter, writing under date of September 29, states that during the grinding season recently closed Porto Bico produced 483,550.68 short tons of sugar of 2000 pounds to the ton, according to the statistical reweather may be reported in the inst week; the rainy, cold weather con-port of the bureau of property taxes trough and the beets make little adamount was an increase of 137,090.25 tons over 1915, when 346,490.43 tons were produced, and besides being s phenomenal increase as compared with favorable circumstances, the root went any previous year, sugar men say that down into the loose earth, but was soon the whole of this season's crop brought bandicapped by want of nitrogenous prices of five and a half ceuts per fertilizers, to which the present races of sugar bests are educated up. Chile saltpetre was not to be obtained, amigunt suppliers only increased as compared with any previous year, sugar men say that the whole of this season's crop brought prices of five and a half ceuts per fertilizers, to which the present races of sugar bests are educated up. Chile saltpetre was not to be obtained, amigunt suppliers only increased as compared with any previous year, sugar men say that the whole of this season's crop brought prices of five and a half ceuts per fertilizers, to which the present races of sugar between the compared with any previous year, sugar men say that the whole of this season's crop brought prices of five and a half ceuts per fertilizers, to which the present races of sugar beat any previous year, sugar men say that the whole of this season's crop brought prices of five and a half ceuts per fertilizers, to which the present races of sugar beats are educated up.

CAUSED BY WAR monium sulphate only in restricted quantity, while the newer forms of those fertilizers did not respond to expectations.

'The lack of laborers did not do much good to the beets in June, while the prices were also higher than have ever before been on much good to the beets in June, while the prices were also higher than have ever before been on much larger agreege of came available. be a much larger acreage of came avail able for the 1917 crop than there was

this year.
The government figures of sugar pr duction during the eight years com-mencing with 1909 show that there was a gradual increase to the control of the second some total, when the output decreased some total second some second secon gradual increase each meason up to 1000 tons, while last year also showed a decrease over 1914. The last eight years' productions were as fol-

lows In 1909 the production was 277, 092.87 tons; the production in 1910 was 346.785 tons; the production in 1910 was 346.785 tons; 149.860.85 tons in 1911; 717,075.98 tons in 1912; 398,003 tons in 1913; 351,065.79 tons in 1914; 346, 490.43 tons in 1915, and 483,589.68 tons

were central Cortada, of the Santa Int.

Anger Company, which produced
9:09 tons this year as comvered with
4361 fast year, and Contral Constancia. nt Popes, owned by Sonri and Sabirs, mode 1875 tons as compared with 2102 in 1615.

in 1915.
Central Fajardo, of the Fajardo Sugar Company, showed the largest increase in production for this year over last rising from 21318 tons in 1915 to 36,338 tons for 1916.

Bigger Than Our Largest

less rising from 2136.

Bigger Than Our Largest

The Guanica Central, at Ensemida, owned by the Guarrica Central Company, the property of The South Porto Rico Sugar Company, again led all other mills in the amount of augur produced, with an output of 75.557 tons as against 63,355 in 1915. The second largest output was from the Central Aguirre Company, the production for 1916 being 32,530 tons as compared with 31.981 tons in 1915. The Enjarde Sugar Company's mill produced the third largest output for the year.

The output of the other centrals, in the order of production, showed the following figures as compared with the previous year:

Orop By Plantations

Cambalaché, Arceibe, owned by Central Cambalaché, Arceibe, owned by The Plazuela, Barcelomets, owned by The Plazuela, Barcelomets, owned by The Plazuela, Sugar Company, 18,819 tons as against 11,400 tons in 1915; Central Canovanas, at Loisa, owned by the Loiza Sugar Company, 16,313 tons as against 11,007 tons in 1915; Central Canovanas, at Juneos, owned by the Yahucos Sugar Company, 15,887 tons as against 9711 tons last year; Central Juneos, at Juneos, owned by the Junios Central Company, 15,454 tons against 8364 tons in 1915; Central Santa Juana, at Caguas, owned by the Ste. Anonime Succeric de St. Juan, 12,923 tons against 5128 tons in 1915; Central Santa Juana, at Caguas, owned by the Ste. Anonime Succeric de St. Juan, 12,923 tons against 5128 tons in 1915; Central San Vincent, at Vegs Baja, owned by Rubert-Hermanos Coloso, at Arguada, owned by Sucrivis Central Contons 11,963 tons as against 7645 tons in 1915; Central San Vincent, at Vegs Baja, owned by Rubert-Hermanos Coloso, at Arguada, owned by Compania Against 7657 tons in 1915; Central Constancia, at Ton Bais, owned by Compania Against 7957 tons in 1915; Central Constancia, at Ton Bais, owned by Compania Against 7957 tons in 1915; Central Constancia, at Ton Bais, owned by Compania Against 7957 tons in 1915; Central Constancia, at Ton Bais, owned by Compania Against 7957 tons in 1915; Central Constanci

in 1915.

Among the remaining mills there were nineteen which had productions of over 5000 tons and less than 10,000 tons, while six others produced niore than 1000 tons and less than 5000 tons.

Sugar In Transit

The 1916 crop sugars still in transit and unseld amount to a little over 6000 rons shipped by the Sugar Factors company and less than 1990 tons belonging to independents. Of that shipped by the Factors, 4500 tons is on its way overland to Atlantic ports.